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Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

U.S. Uses Guided Missiles. The U.S. Navy's use of robot bombers, their first known use in actual warfare,* was revealed Sept. 17 when delayed Korean dispatches reporting the innovation were released. Reports dated Sept. 5 said obsolescent Hellcat divebombers had been converted into guided missiles and sent 150 mi. into North Korea from the aircraft carrier Boxer to crash-dive on a power plant, bridge & tunnel entrance. Each carried a 2,000-lb. bomb and was said to have hit its target.

The pilotless Hellcat, controlled by still-secret electronic devices that did not change its exterior appearance, was launched by catapult from the Boxer, controlled at takeoff from aboard the carrier, then taken over by an AD-2 Skyraider mother plane and guided to the target. A television transmitter in the robot enabled controllers in the mother plane & on the Boxer to follow its flight visually to the target.

U.S. Navy men were quoted as saying it had been proved that pilotless planes could be guided to targets heavily defended by anti-aircraft guns and destroy them without risk of human life by the attackers, the mother plane being out of range of anti-aircraft defending the target. However, a Navy spokesman said Sept. 18 that the Hellcat robots were only makeshift guided missiles & better ones were being developed. He admitted it might be possible to jam radio signals by which robots are controlled. [See pp. 80H, 199D]

Other Warfare. Targets of other UN air raids: the Yalu River hydroelectric plant at Suiho Sept. 12-13; a troop concentration at Hoeryong, 41 mi. from Siberia, Sept. 13; the Sopo ammunition dump near Pyongyang Sept. 14; power stations at Sinuiju near the Yalu Sept. 15; a gold mine near Kowan (east coast) Sept. 17. The USAF said Sept. 17 that 47 Red MIG-15 jet planes had been downed during September as against the previous one-month record of 44 last April. Only 5 UN plane losses had been reported this month. [See p. 285E]

South Koreans relying on flamethrowers drove Chinese Reds off Finger Ridge (central front) Sept. 12-17. [See p. 285D]

Truce Lull. Main truce delegations took their 7th consecutive week-long recess when they met in Panmunjom Sept. 13. North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il again told U.S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. the Reds would "fight to the very end for the return of every single war prisoner." The U.S. State Dept. said Sept. 15 it was opposed to a UN Gen. Assembly debate on truce-conference issues, wanted them settled in Panmunjom with the UN debating broader problems of Korean politics & rehabilitation. The British Society of Friends (Quakers) proposed to Prime Min. Winston Churchill Sept. 17 that the 2 sides in Korea cease fire on terms already agreed upon, let a commission of neutral governments (preferably Asian) negotiate an agreement later on exchange of war prisoners. U.S. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) told a Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. meeting in Ottawa Sept. 12: the UN should offer the Reds better peace terms, including a neutral zone along the Yalu to remove Red China's fear of invasion, free election of an all-Korean Govt., rehabilitation of both North & South Korea. [See p. 285B-C; XI, 266M]

U.S. casualties in Korea reached a total of 117,973 (20,716 dead) Sept. 12, the U.S. reported Sept. 17. Loss of 6 U.S. Marine Panther jet pilots when their planes crashed into a mountain Sept. 10 was disclosed Sept. 17. 5 men were reported missing

*Rockets used by Germany against England in World War II were aimed, not guided in flight. [See Vol. XI, pp. 187J-K, 82D; IX, 94K]

Week in Headlines

Domestic. *Taft joined Eisenhower's campaign; candidates clashed over labor, anti-Red tactics, Stevenson's jokes.*
Hard-coal strike averted, soft-coal walkout threatened.
18 lesser Communist leaders arrested.
Credit curbs on housing ended.

International. *U.S. revealed robot bombers used in Korea.*
Russia agreed in conf. with Red China to withdraw from joint operation of Manchurian railroad, kept use of Port Arthur.
New Assembly began study of European Federation.
NATO opened biggest naval maneuvers.
Russia vetoed Japan, Libya as UN membership candidates.

Russians Yield Railroad, Keep Port

Changchun Railroad in Manchuria, which connects with Trans-Siberian Railroad as shown on map, will be placed under "complete" Red Chinese control by Dec. 31 without compensation to Russia, now co-administrator, but Soviet forces will continue to use Port Arthur until USSR & Red China make peace with Japan, it was announced Sept. 16 in communiqué on Soviet-Red Chinese conference held in Moscow since Aug. 18. Communiqué said other "political & economic questions" were discussed, decisions (undisclosed) made for "strengthening & developing (Sino-Soviet) friendship & cooperation" and to "secure & strengthen peace & international security."

Wide World

U.S. & British diplomats said Red China had suffered setback in Moscow parley unless it won secret promise of more economic aid from USSR; they predicted Russian "experts" would continue to help Chinese run Changchun Railroad. 1950 Russian-Red Chinese pact called for Russians to leave Port Arthur as well as Changchun Railroad by Dec. 31, 1952.

Moscow communiqué Sept. 16 said Red China "requested" Soviets remain in Port Arthur pending settlement with Japan because Japan's peace with anti-Red nations created "conditions dangerous for peace & favorable for a repetition of Japanese aggression." Dairen, also used by Russians, was not mentioned in Sept. 16 communiqué. 1950 Sino-Soviet pact says its status will be settled after Russia, Red China make peace with Japan.

Moscow statement identified Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky & Chinese Red Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai as chief negotiators in Moscow Conf. Premier U. Tzendenbal of Mongolian People's Republic also joined talks Aug. 28. [See pp. 294G, 277F, Map p. 197]

from the U.S. destroyer *Barton* after it hit a mine off Korea Sept. 16. [See pp. 285F, 278A] . . . **Germ warfare** charges against the UN have been "confirmed" by an international scientific commission that examined evidence in China & Korea and questioned captured U.S. fliers, the Chinese Red Radio said Sept. 15. It said the commission was made up of scientists from France, Britain, Sweden, Italy, Brazil & Russia. The U.S. replied that the commissioners were "stooges" for the Reds. [See p. 285L]

EUROPE

New Unity Assembly. The European Coal & Steel Community (Schuman Plan) Assembly in Strasbourg began work Sept. 15 as an Ad Hoc Assembly to plan for political federation of Europe. It set up a 26-member committee to draft a federation charter. The Ad Hoc Assembly took on 9 more members (3 each from France, West Germany, Italy) to make its membership 87, same as the projected European Defense Community Assembly. 7 West German Socialists, whose party puts unification of Germany ahead of alliances with the West, boycotted Ad Hoc sessions.

The Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly, also meeting in Strasbourg, heard British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden explain Sept. 16 his plan for cooperation between the supranational ECSC & EDC groups and the advisory Council. He said no attempt would be made to subordinate the 6-nation Community groups to the 14-nation Council [see p. 85H]. Other British spokesmen implied Sept. 16 that the 6-nation federation would eventually be dominated by Germany and said it must not advance too far beyond the rest of Europe with its unification program. Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi called Sept. 16 for a European customs union, a marketing pool, a single federation bank & single currency. [See pp. 286B, 215E]

NATO Maneuvers. Operation Mainbrace, said to be the biggest naval maneuvers ever held in peacetime, was launched Sept. 13 in the North Sea & Baltic by a NATO fleet of 160 vessels from the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Norway & Denmark. Sweden conducted independent maneuvers in conjunction with Mainbrace. The 13-day games were to repel a mock invasion of Scandinavia from the East. 6-day U.S., British & French ground & air maneuvers began in Germany Sept. 15. Italian troops, supported by U.S. planes, opened their biggest post-World War II maneuvers Sept. 11 to test defenses against invasion from the East. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway returned to Paris Sept. 11 from a visit to Turkey with high praise for the Turkish Army. [See pp. 286C, 261L]

Atomic Arms for NATO. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, said in Rocquencourt, France Sept. 6 that U.S. atomic weapons would eventually mean that West Europe could be defended "with a smaller number of divisions" but would not reduce manpower needs immediately. He said atomic weapons were most effective in the field on defense to destroy enemy forces massed for a breakthrough. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, said in Rocquencourt Sept. 16 that speculation on atomic weapons might have caused "wishful thinking" that NATO's present goals could be cut back. He cautioned that "there will always be need for sufficient ground strength to force the enemy to concentrate for an attack," thus offer a target for NATO's atomic weapons. [See pp. 272E, 210H, 158E; Vol. XI, 395J]

U.S. Stresses Europe. A U.S. State Dept. policy booklet on NATO issued Sept. 12 said the free world must stress Europe's defense over Asia's because Russia would have war-making power "unequaled in history" if it captured all Europe. The booklet estimated Western forces in Europe at 2,000,000 men as against 4,000,000 for the USSR, an unspecified additional number in Red satellite forces. [See p. 286D]

UNITED NATIONS

Membership Vetoes. Russia cast its 53d & 54th vetoes to keep Libya & Japan out of the UN. The Security Council voted 10 to 1 (Russia opposed) for admission of both. Vote on Libya was taken Sept. 16, on Japan Sept. 18. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik said Sept. 17 he would block Japan's entry into the UN until Japan concluded peace treaties with Russia & Communist China, ended "American occupation" & regained "full independence & sovereignty." Japanese membership in the UN would enable the U.S. to use Japan's military power "under the mask" of the UN, he asserted. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin renewed Sept. 18 a 5-yr.-old U.S. proposal that the 5 big powers give up their veto on UN membership cases. [See 293K]

In opposing Libya's entry Malik warned that no nation would be admitted to the UN unless 14 nations, including 5 Russian satellites, were admitted as a bloc [see p. 38E]. Russia's en bloc proposal was rejected by the Security Council Sept. 8 by a vote of 2 for (Russia, Pakistan), 5 against (U.S., Brazil, Greece, Natl. China, Netherlands) & 4 abstaining (Britain, France, Chile, Turkey). In a separate resolution Sept. 15 Russia asked UN membership for Indo-China's Viet Minh rebels. [See pp. 213F, 168A, 3C]

Bank & Fund. Pleas for bigger international funds to finance economic & welfare developments in backward & debtor countries featured the 7th annual meeting of Intl. Bank & Intl. Monetary Fund governors in Mexico City Sept. 3-12. Pakistan was voted chairmanship of the joint board of governors Sept. 15 and named Finance Min. Mohammed Ali to succeed Finance Min. Horacio Lafer of Brazil. [See Vol. XI, pp. 403A, 298M]

Other highlights of the Bank & Fund governors' sessions:

Intl. Bank: (Sept. 5) A Czech attempt to oust Nationalist China in favor of Red China lost 38-3 (Czech., India, Burma); (Sept. 10) Secy. Gen. Robert Marjolin of the Marshall-plan Org. for European Econ. Coop. said Europe's dollar shortage must be solved by increased dollar earnings, not reduced dollar imports; Syed Amjad Ali of Pakistan proposed a new "Bretton Woods conference" to establish a bigger lending agency & work out international price supports; (Sept. 11) Luis Machado of Cuba was elected to the Bank's board of directors. [See pp. 282D, 262H-J]

Monetary Fund: (Sept. 3) Reported that many of its member nations were "attempting to live beyond their means"; (Sept. 4) Fund Managing Dir. Ivar Rooth of Sweden assailed the U.S.' "far too severe" import barriers which U.S. Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder predicted would be simplified by the next Congress to aid exporters to the U.S.; (Sept. 9) adopted unanimously a Belgian proposal to fight the "retention system" (allowing an importer to retain part of the hard currency obtained for sales abroad and to use this money in buying more imports or to sell it for less than the legal exchange rate, thus devaluing currency). [See p. 262H]

Disarmament. Malik, replying Aug. 29 to the Western proposal Aug. 12 for a Big 5 conference on disarmament, told the UN Disarmament Comm. that Russia would accept only its own formula (previously rejected by the West) as a basis for world disarming. The Comm. refused a Soviet demand for immediate debate on a bacterial weapons ban Aug. 27. The World Fed. of UN Assns., meeting in Geneva, unanimously urged Sept. 5 that the 5 big powers devise an international system to limit armed forces, suppress atomic & bacterial weapons. [See 262E-F, 199P]

Palestine. Israel & 6 Arab nations traded charges of UN treaty violations Sept. 15 in requesting the Gen. Assembly to review the Palestine question in October. The Arab nations—Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt & Yemen—asked Sept. 12 that the Jerusalem & Arab refugee reparations questions be reopened, accused Israel Sept. 15 of "persistent refusal" to comply with UN decisions. Israel asked Sept. 15 that the Gen. Assembly study Arab violations of UN obligations to "desist from hostility" & to seek "peaceful relations with Israel," said the Arab nations raised the Palestine question to "renew tensions in the area at a time when there was some slight promise of their alleviation." Israel formally protested Sept. 3 to the UN Palestine truce team an August "threat to Israel's territorial integrity" by Syrian Dep. Premier Adeeb Shishekly who had said in Damascus that the Middle East was not big enough for both Jews & Arabs, threatened to "wipe Israel off the map." Israel reported Aug. 29 that 62 Israelis were killed, 110 wounded & 29 kidnapped by Arabs in border clashes in 1951. [See pp. 258N, 207G, 31G-H]

War Prisoners. The Prisoners of War Comm. reported at its 3d session in Geneva Aug. 25-Sept. 12 that its "major problem" was Russia's refusal to supply information on prisoners still detained, prisoners who died in custody or who are held as war criminals. West Germany told the Comm. Aug. 27 that the whereabouts of nearly 1½ million German soldiers still were unknown but most were presumed to be in Russian territory. Germany also alleged that 750,000 civilians had been deported to the Soviet Union, 10,000 to both Poland & Czechoslovakia. Italy reported 63,000 Italians still were missing. Japan said 100,000 nationals were missing, most in territory now controlled by Red China. [See p. 71C]

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Budget. In his annual budget report to the Gen. Assembly Sept. 8, Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie estimated it would cost $47,765,200 to run the UN in 1953. The UN Com. on Contributions recommended Sept. 5 that the U.S. pay 35.12% ($16,775,138) of the estimated 1953 budget and Russia pay 12.28% ($5,865,566), cutting U.S. dues by $972,000 and increasing Russia's by $1,138,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 411M]

India & Pakistan failed to settle the Kashmir dispute in talks Aug. 25-Sept. 10 with UN mediator Dr. Frank Graham in Geneva. The Free Kashmir Govt. warned Sept. 9 that "war would be fought to the bitter end" if the dispute were not solved through diplomatic means. [See pp. 273F, 135P] . . . **Brazil** & the Technical Aid Admin. agreed Sept. 11 to share the cost of regional seminars in Brazil on rural social welfare and on the prevention of crime & the treatment of first offenders. [See p. 200E] . . . **Brunei**, a British territory in Borneo with a population of 40,000, gave $49,000 to the Intl. Children's Emergency Fund Sept. 8, the 2d greatest per capita contribution ($1.22) in UNICEF history. Australia, with $1.34, was the highest per capita donor; Iceland was 3d with 95 cents. [See p. 136E] . . . **Canada's** ratification (the 40th) of the UN Convention on Genocide Sept. 3 extended legal protection against genocide to half the world's population, the UN said. [See p. 230H] . . . **France** was the 20th nation to sign the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees (Sept. 11). [See p. 230H] . . . **Iraq** ratified the Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. pact removing import tariffs on cultural materials Sept. 4. [See p. 168A] . . . **Russia's** new chief UN delegate Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin arrived in the U.S. Sept. 15, said Russia would follow "a policy of peace & collaboration with all countries." (New Soviet Amb. to Washington Georgi N. Zarubin arrived with him.) The UN learned Aug. 28 that the 2d & 3d ranking members of the Russian delegations, Semyon Tsarapkin & Alexander Soldatov, would not return to their UN posts. Russia paid $80,000 Sept. 17 for a 15-acre estate & a 38-room house, former home of ex-N.Y. Gov. Nathan Miller, at Upper Brookville, N.Y. as a residence for its chief UN delegate. [See pp. 270B-C, 187J] . . . **Sweden's** chief UN delegate Sven Grafstrom was replaced Sept. 2 by ex-Swedish Min. to Ireland Oscar Thorsing, 55. [See p. 87H] . . . **Foreign copyright** protection for artists, writers & scientists was assured in the General Universal Copyright Convention signed by 25 nations Sept. 6 after a 3-week conference sponsored by UNESCO in Geneva. The treaty will come into force 3 months after ratification by 12 nations . . . **South African** representatives began talks with a special UN committee on the disputed status of South-West Africa Sept. 10, said they still opposed UN trusteeship for the area. [See Vol. XI, p. 403G] . . . **Improved Asian production** was studied by 39 nations of Southeast Asia, the Far East, Europe & America at a 2-week statistical conference called by the UN Econ. Comm. for Asia & the Far East Sept. 1 in Bangkok. The Comm. reported that hardly any Asian country, India & Japan excluded, "has the basic statistical information to draw up & carry out" industrial & farm programs. [See p. 95H] . . . **Prices** in most nations have leveled off or have dropped in 1952, the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics reported Sept. 9. Among nations with cost of living rises since the Korean War began: U.S. 12%; Britain 21%; France 34%; Germany 12%; Israel 69%. [See 270F]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Creates Immigration Panel. Pres. Truman appointed Sept. 4 a 7-man special Comm. on Immigration & Naturalization headed by ex-Solicitor Gen. Philip B. Perlman [see p. 215G]. He directed it to study U.S. immigration-naturalization problems & "the inequities fostered" by the McCarran-Walter act [see p. 208M-N] and report its recommendations by Jan. 1. The commission's 6 other members: ex-Immigration Comm. Earl G. Harrison (vice chrmn.); Msgr. John O'Grady of the Natl. Conf. of Catholic Charities; the Rev. Thaddeus F. Gullixson, pres. of Lutheran Theological Seminary (St. Paul) & chrmn. of the Minnesota DP Comm.; Adrian S. Fisher, State Dept. legal adviser; Thomas C. Finucane, chrmn. of the Justice Dept.'s Board of Immigration Appeals; Clarence E. Pickett of the American Friends Service Com. The commission appointed ex-DP Comm. Harry N. Rosenfield as its exec. director Sept. 16. [See p. 279F-G]

Lauds Aid for Handicapped. Pres. Truman Sept. 4 lauded progress in rehabilitating & employing disabled veterans, said aid for non-veterans was inadequate, urged extension of programs for helping them. Mr. Truman, who spoke at a meeting of his Com. on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, presented the committee's first "physician's award" to Dr. Henry H. Kessler, orthopedic surgeon & medical director of the Kessler Inst. for Rehabilitation (West Orange, N.J.), for contributions to welfare & employment of the physically handicapped. The "President's trophy" for outstanding performance by a handicapped person went to paraplegic Nils S. Josefson, 31, founder-pres. of the Paraplegics Mfg. Co. (Franklin Park, Ill.), which makes electronic parts, employs many paraplegics & other handicapped persons. [See Vol. XI, p. 268A]

Appointments. David L. Cole, 50, of Paterson, N.J. [see p. 240K] as director of the Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service Sept. 15 to succeed Cyrus S. Ching, 76, who resigned the same day after holding the job 4 years longer than expected. [See Vol. XI, pp. 413E, 131F-G] . . . Deputy Small Defense Plants Admin. John E. Horne of Clayton, Ala. as Small Defense Plants Administrator Sept. 12 to succeed Telford Taylor, 44. [See p. 255N] . . . Richard A. McDonald, 65 Sept. 23, of Crown-Zellerbach as Natl. Production Authority Administrator Sept. 15 to succeed Defense Mobilizer Henry H. Fowler, who resigned the NPA post the same day but remained as Defense Mobilizer & Defense Production Administrator [see p. 290B]. (Franz T. Stone of East Aurora, N.Y. resigned Aug. 22 as Deputy NPA Administrator, was succeeded Aug. 25 by McDonald, who was then replaced by Horace B. McCoy Sept. 15.) [See p. 76N-P] . . . Asst. State Secy. Jack Kirkham McFall, 47 Sept. 23, of Tacoma [see Vol. XI, p. 41H; IX, 332E] as Min. to Finland Sept. 11, succeeding John M. Cabot, 50, who was appointed Amb. to Pakistan Sept. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 27M-N] . . . Min.-to-Syria James A. Moose Jr. as Amb. to Syria Sept. 11. [See p. 184C] . . . U.S. delegation to UN Gen. Assembly (opening Oct. 14) Sept. 12: Warren R. Austin (delegation head), Ernest A. Gross (deputy), Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senate Forgn. Relations Com. members Theodore Francis Green (D., R.I.) & Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.). Alternates: Amb.-at-Large Philip C. Jessup, Benjamin V. Cohen, Charles A. Sprague, Edith S. Sampson, Isador Lubin. [See Vol. XI, p. 299P] . . . Maj. Gen. Reginald C. Harmon for additional 4-yr. term as Air Force Judge Advocate General Sept. 5. [See Vol. VIII, p. 293E]

(The UP reported Sept. 12 that Pres. Truman has decided not to appoint James Johnson Jr. as U.S. Attorney for Nevada as recommended by Sen. Pat McCarran [D., Nev.] despite Johnson's confirmation by the Senate.)

POLITICS

Taft to Stump for 'Ike.' Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) announced in New York Sept. 12, after a breakfast meeting with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the latter's Columbia U. residence, that he & Eisenhower were in agreement on basic principles. Taft, the man Eisenhower beat for the GOP Presidential nomination, urged his supporters to vote & campaign for Eisenhower & the rest of the Republican ticket, promised to stump for Eisenhower "to the extent of my ability" and to support the Eisenhower campaign with "no qualifications."

Taft said he was satisfied with Eisenhower's Republican "philosophy" & domestic views, did not agree with all of Eisenhower's foreign policy but called such disagreements only "differences of degree." He said Eisenhower had pledged not to "purge" Taft supporters nor to discriminate against them in making appointments. The "one great fundamental issue" of the campaign was "liberty against the creeping socialization in every field," he said. He reported that Eisenhower "emphatically agrees with me" that Govt. spending must be drastically reduced. He said they set a Govt. spending goal of about $70 billion in fiscal 1954, $60 billion in 1955, making possible a tax reduction to $60 billion in 1955. He opposed a "continued growth of New Deal socialism which we would suffer under Gov. [Adlai E.] Stevenson, representative of the Left Wingers, if not a Left Winger himself." Taft told reporters he had drafted his statement in Cincinnati before meeting Eisenhower, modified it with Eisenhower's aid.

Eisenhower had sought Taft's backing almost from the moment he won the nomination. But Taft went on vacation after the convention; many Taft followers made it clear that they resented Eisenhower, and some observers said Taft was holding out for the best bargain he could make—a dominant role for Taft in an Eisenhower administration and a pledge by Eisenhower to dump

N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Paul G. Hoffman, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Mass.) & other Republican "liberals" responsible for Eisenhower's convention victory over Taft. Taft, however, denied such a plan, and Lodge announced Sept. 14 that Taft was supporting him for reelection.

Most Taft & Eisenhower followers welcomed the accord and began planning to consolidate forces. But Democrats & some pro-Eisenhower "independent" Republicans denounced it as an Eisenhower "surrender" to Taft. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), an early Eisenhower backer but an opponent of Taft, withdrew Sept. 13 a promise to campaign for Eisenhower. He indicated that Eisenhower's support of Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) & implied support of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) as well as the Taft meeting were responsible for this action. Steve Anderson, a Morse backer & Oregon Young Republican leader, switched to Stevenson, Eisenhower's Democratic opponent.

Stevenson, in Phoenix, Ariz. Sept. 12, derided "the spectacle of the candidate who won the nomination seeking out his defeated rival and begging for a kind word." In Albuquerque, N.M. he said: "It looks as if Taft lost the nomination but won the nominee." Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), Stevenson's Vice Presidential running mate, charged in Washington Sept. 15 that Eisenhower "handed over his sword" to Taft. He warned next day that if Eisenhower "wins the crown, Taft will wield the sceptor." GOP Natl. Chrmn. Arthur E. Summerfield said in Washington Sept. 14 that "the Republican Party is united" but "the Democrat split has widened and will widen still more." The pro-Eisenhower *N.Y. Herald Tribune* said editorially Sept. 16 that the Taft-Eisenhower accord "was a confirmation of the General's leadership and of Taft's supporting role."

Taft meantime made plans to stump for Eisenhower "3 or 4 days a week" and cover 19 states. He delivered his first address in Springfield, O. Sept. 17, said the "one great fundamental issue" of the campaign "is the resumption & continuation of progress under a free American way of life, as opposed to the alleged advances to be obtained by surrendering our money & our freedom to the tender mercies of an all-powerful & arbitrary government." [See pp. 288D, 239P-240A, 223M]

Eisenhower vs. T-H Repeal. Eisenhower told the annual AFL convention in New York Sept. 17 that he was "not in favor of repealing but of amending" the Taft-Hartley law. He assured the pro-Stevenson labor leaders that he had "not come to curry any special favor" nor "to bid or compete for your indorsement." "My views toward labor" will not change, he promised, regardless of convention action on indorsing a Presidential candidate. He pledged to "ask the advice & suggestions of all groups—public, management & labor"—on amending the T-H law and to oppose amendments weakening workers' rights. He said he knew the law "might be used to break unions," agreed this "must be changed." He listed "some of the principles I think it is important we continue in law: the encouragement of collective bargaining; the right to strike; an advance notice before a strike is called; a requirement that both unions & employers live up to their contracts; the assurance that members of unions get a regular report on their organization's finances." He said employers as well as union officers should have to take the non-Communist oath.

Eisenhower also revealed that, as Army Chief of Staff, he protested when the Truman Admin. planned to avert a railroad strike in 1946 by drafting the rail workers into the Army. He was "directed" to "assume command" of strikers to be drafted but "I refused," he declared. (Eisenhower aides said he made his refusal directly to Pres. Truman and threatened to resign if the President used him as a strike-breaker.) Mr. Truman denied to reporters Sept. 18 that he had given Eisenhower such an order or that he knew of anybody connected with him doing so. He added that a Chief of Staff would not have refused to obey his Commander-in-Chief. [See Vol. VI, pp. 163K, 171C]

Pres. Truman warned in a message to the AFL convention Sept. 16 that "some of the special interests are already grinding their axes for a fresh attack on labor in the event of a Republican victory." He noted that "the Republican candidate has now made his peace with the author" of the T-H law [see p. 295M], said apparently Eisenhower's "conduct will not be out of line with the Republican platform . . . the most anti-labor platform . . . in at least 16 years." [See p. 79M, H]

Stevenson Scores 'Irresponsible' Slurs. Stevenson warned Sept. 16 that an American may find "a fellow citizen" depriving him of rights guaranteed by the Constitution. In a statement issued at his Springfield, Ill. hq. on the observance of Constitution Day Sept. 17, Stevenson asked: "Does any one have true freedom of speech when not only his views but his very character & reputation are to be subjected to irresponsible, distorted attack by others? Is any one truly guaranteed the right to a fair trial when society hears only the attack, and judges him guilty until he proves himself innocent?" Stevenson had returned to Springfield Sept. 13 after a tour of 10 Western states. He told reporters Sept. 15: (1) he would not appoint an Ambassador to the Vatican if elected; (2) he favored cease-&-desist orders rather than injunctions in labor disputes, would probably back Govt. seizure in national emergency cases [see p. 279H-J]; (3) he did not indorse all Democratic candidates in every state; (4) he agreed with Eisenhower that substantial tax cuts could be made in fiscal 1955 if the world situation became no worse. [See p. 295N]

Stevenson was indorsed by the AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists and the CIO Textile Workers Union Sept. 12, by *The Commonweal*, national Roman Catholic laymen's magazine, Sept. 17. The magazine *Reporter* announced Sept. 14 it had switched its indorsement from Eisenhower to Stevenson.

Truman on Press, Medicine, 'Big Lie.' Pres. Truman backed up Stevenson's criticism of a "one-party press" [see p. 288G] by telling reporters Sept. 11 that newspapers "have become big business, and big business traditionally has always been Republican." He suggested that "Americans bear this in mind and add a dash of salt to every Republican helping of news." He noted that he won the 1948 election although only 10.3% of U.S. dailies supported him, said he thought it "a rather pitiful situation—the small amount of political influence that the great free press of the United States has." (A poll of weekly and small daily—under 25,000 circulation—papers by *The Publishers' Auxiliary* of Chicago showed Sept. 11 that 66.5% of weekly & 70.4% of small daily publishers backed Eisenhower, 25.2% of weekly & 22.5% of small daily publishers favored Stevenson. A poll of correspondents accompanying the 2 Presidential candidates showed that 24 newsmen assigned to Eisenhower favored Stevenson, 7 backed Eisenhower; 19 assigned to Stevenson favored him, 9 preferred Eisenhower.)

Pres. Truman, addressing the American Hospital Assn. convention in Philadelphia Sept. 16, called again for national health insurance, implied that Eisenhower's health views would bring back "the horse & buggy days." (Eisenhower had issued a Sept. 14 statement in which he opposed "a federally operated & controlled system of medical care which is what the Administration's compulsory health insurance scheme is." He rejected "compulsory methods," warned that they would mean "less & poorer medical care for more" money.) [See p. 217H]

Mr. Truman, in an apparent attack on GOP Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) & William E. Jenner (Ind.), assailed "the big lie technique" in an address before the Natl. Conference on Citizenship in Washington Sept. 17. He called it "a big lie . . . to say that we tolerate Communists & other disloyal persons in our government . . . a big lie to attack one of the greatest generals & patriots . . . and call him a traitor." The speech brought a reply from Rep. Katherine St. George (R., N.Y.) through the GOP Natl. Com. that Mr. Truman "has lied in this campaign about the Republican record in Congress on social security, and . . . Stevenson [lied] about the Republican record on public power & foreign affairs." [See G-H above; p. 288F, J; Vol. X, 357M]

'Ike' Irked at Stevenson Jibes. Eisenhower, stumping through Indiana Sept. 15, assailed Stevenson for his characteristically humorous campaign talks. The campaign was "no laughing matter," he said. He saw "nothing funny" about the issues, "nothing amusing" about being "fumbled" into the Korean war, about high taxes, inflation. Sen. Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Eisenhower's Vice Presidential running mate, echoed Eisenhower's criticism in Washington the same day, and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) assailed Stevenson's "wisecracking phrases" in a reelection address in Syracuse, N.Y. Sept. 15. Stevenson retorted that he "can only conduct this campaign in accordance with my own manner." Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) said in Washington Sept. 16 that Stevenson "has the country laughing at the Republican Party," was "deadly serious" about U.S. problems.

Eisenhower had left New York on a new tour Sept. 14, spoke in St. Paul Sept. 16 after visiting Indiana. [See p. 288C]

John Chapple, founder of Fighters for MacArthur, came out for Eisenhower Sept. 15 [see p. 120M]. Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical Workers withdrew his support of Eisenhower Sept. 15. [See p. 96P; Vol. X, 309H]

Southerners Back 'Ike.' Texas' Dem. State Convention agreed in Amarillo Sept. 9 to put the Stevenson ticket on the ballot, as Texas Dem. delegates had promised to do at the Natl. Convention in July, but then formally indorsed the Eisenhower ticket. It

urged Tex. Gov. Allan Shivers & all other state officials "to vote for & actively campaign for" the Eisenhower slate. An Eisenhower slate under a new party label, the Texas Dem. Party, was filed Sept. 11, but State Dist. Judge Jack Roberts ruled it off the ballot by a temporary order Sept. 13 & a temporary injunction Sept. 16 [see p. 270N-P]. Dem. Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana broke with his party's national leadership and came out for Eisenhower Sept. 6. 7 La. Dem. electors resigned by Sept. 10 rather than vote for Stevenson. Louisiana's powerful Long family, however, continued to support Stevenson [see pp. 280N, 231L]. Sen. George A. Smathers (D., Fla.) visited Stevenson in Springfield, Ill. Sept. 4, pledged his support but predicted that Florida might go Republican in November [see p. 63M]. An official caucus of Florida state House Dems. refused Sept. 13 to indorse the Stevenson ticket. Ga. Gov. Herman Talmadge approved pro-Eisenhower campaigning by Ga. Dems. Sept. 5 [see p. 40A]. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said Sept. 5 he would vote the Dem. ticket but not campaign for Stevenson [see p. 231F-G]. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), beaten by Stevenson for the Presidential nomination, reiterated in New Orleans Sept. 13 that he would vote for Stevenson but predicted that Stevenson would lose many Southern votes if "he continues his march to the left" [see p. 238H]. S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes said Sept. 18 he would vote for Eisenhower because of Stevenson's views on FEPC, the T-H law, filibusters. [See p. 256J]

GENERAL

Labor. A hard-coal strike was averted Sept. 17 when the United Mine Workers made an interim agreement with the operators increasing payments to the UMW Welfare & Retirement Fund by 20¢ a ton (raising the total to 50¢). No progress was made on contract talks to avert a union soft-coal strike scheduled to start in the North Sept. 29, to spread to the South Oct. 1. [See p. 281G] . . . A 2-week strike of 16,000 B. F. Goodrich workers in Akron & 8 other cities was ended Aug. 30 when the CIO United Rubber Workers ratified a contract granting a 10¢ hourly raise & other benefits. [See p. 257G-H] . . . Representatives of Eastern railroads settled with 17 non-operating rail unions Aug. 29 for union shop contracts covering 400,000 workers. [See p. 73B] . . . N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll Aug. 26 ordered return of the Public Service Co-Ordinated Transport Co. & Public Service Interstate Transport Co., which he had seized Jan. 30 under the state public utility anti-strike law to avert a strike. [See Vol. XI, p. 45H-J] . . . Navy fighter plane output was crippled Sept. 15 when 13,000 members of the AFL Intl. Machinists walked out at the Douglas Aircraft plant in El Segundo, Calif. in a wage dispute. Production of AF jet fighters was hit Sept. 8 by a walkout of 25,000 members of the same union at 6 Lockheed plants in Southern Calif. in a wage & union shop dispute. [See p. 121J] . . . The WSB approved Sept. 10 a 10¢ hourly raise for 25,000 CIO United Auto Workers members at North American Aviation plants in Columbus, O. & the Los Angeles area. [See p. 240K]

Communists. 18 more "2d string" Communist leaders were arrested by the FBI on conspiracy charges Sept. 17: Wm. Allan, 45, *Daily Worker* correspondent, seized in Detroit; Paul Miller Bowen, 30, in Chicago; John Shields Daschbach, 38, in Seattle; Thos. Dewitt Dennis Jr., 34, in Detroit; Jas. Frederick Fores, 42, Mo. CP chrmn., in St. Louis; Dorothy Rose (Mrs. J. F.) Forest, 37, in St. Louis; Barbara Hartle, 44, in Eugene, Ore.; Henry P. Huff, 58, CP Dist. 2 (Wash. State) chrmn., in Portland, Ore.; Nathan Kaplan (or Nat Ganley), 47, ex-CP Natl. Com. member, in Detroit; Karly Larsen, 47, in Portland, Ore.; Robt. Manewitz, 35, in Los Angeles; Marcus Alphonse Murphy, 44, near Charleston, Mo.; Wm. Jonathan Pennock, 37, in Seattle; Perry Pettus, 48, Northwest editor of *People's World*, in Minneapolis; Philip Schatz, 38, in Detroit; Wm. Sentner, 45, United Electrical Workers official, in Rock Island, Ill.; Saul Laurence Wellman, 38, CP coordinater for auto industry, in Detroit; Mrs. Helen Mary Winter, 44, wife of Carl Winter who was among 11 Red leaders convicted in New York, arrested in Detroit. This raised to 85 the number of Red leaders seized in recent years. [See p. 281H]

Harry Bridges' perjury conviction was unanimously upheld by a 3-judge panel of the 9th Fed. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco Sept. 6. Members of his Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union staged one-day protest strikes on the West Coast & in Hawaii Sept. 8-10. [See p. 79M] . . . Oleta O'Connor Yates, already convicted of conspiracy, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for contempt of court in Los Angeles Sept. 8. [See p. 257J] . . . Ex-Communist Dr. Bella V. Dodd told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in New York Sept. 8 that 1,500 U.S. school & college teachers, including 1,000 in New York, were CP members during the peak year 1944. The subcommittee subpenaed 10 N.Y. teachers Sept. 9. 3 failed to appear, and the 7 that showed up Sept. 10 refused to tell if they were or had been CP members. [See p. 248G] . . . Dr. Edward U. Condon, ex-head of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Chicago Sept. 5 that he had opposed extreme security measures considered during the early days of atomic development but denied "the oversimplified idea that I am opposed to security." It was the first time he had been permitted to testify in answer to the committee's 4-yr.-old charge that he was "the weakest link in our atomic security chain." [See Vol. XI, p. 423E; X, 341L]

Racial Problems. The Natl. Urban League, meeting in Cleveland Sept. 3-5, adopted a resolution saying that U.S. action on civil rights "will show the world more about our intentions & our readiness for leadership than any amount of propaganda." It condemned politicians for making civil rights a "political shuttlecock." Pres. Elmer L. Lindseth of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. reported Sept. 3 that, because of job bias, the income of the average white family was 3 times as great as that of the average non-white family. Pres. Roy E. Larsen of Time, Inc. reported Sept. 4 that during 1940-50, Negro home ownership in urban areas increased 129%, white home ownership 81%, Negro school enrollment rose 17.1%, total school enrollment 6.1%. [See p. 184M]

U.S. population Aug. 1 (Census Bureau estimate Sept. 16): 157,269,000. (98,377,000 civilian citizens living in the U.S. will be old enough to vote in the November elections, the bureau estimated Aug. 30. The armed forces had about 2,800,000 potential voters.) [See pp. 255L-M, 234E] . . . **Alfred Hammond Morton** succeeded Foy D. Kohler as director of the State Dept.'s Voice of America Sept. 13 (effective Oct. 1). Kohler will join the State Secy.'s policy planning staff. [See Vol. XI, p. 171L-M] . . . **Kenneth R. Iverson** resigned Aug. 28 as pres. of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs to become the Ford Foundation's Near Eastern representative. (The institute co-ordinates Point 4 & other economic aid programs for Latin America. State Secy. Dean Acheson said Sept. 8 that the Point 4 program was operating in 35 Asian, African & Latin American countries, that 1,200 American & 13,000 non-U.S. technicians were working on it.) [See p. 5G; Vol. X, 182J] . . . **Mrs. Robert Whitelaw Wilson** succeeded Mrs. Joe Hume Gardner Sept. 14 as director of the 305,000 volunteers in American Red Cross service groups. . . . **Massachusetts'** legislature Sept. 15 repealed all legislative pension bills enacted since 1947 after it was revealed that James M. Curley could have gotten a $12,000-a-yr. pension. [See p. 281B] . . . "**Fact Book on Aging,**" released by the Fed. Security Agency's Com. on Aging & Geriatrics Sept. 6, reported that 13 million Americans were 65 or older, that the number was increasing at a 400,000-a-yr. rate. Life expectancy at birth rose from 49 years to 68 years in the past 50 years, the book said. [See Vol. XI, p. 311E-F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Australian Defense Min. Philip McBride said Sept. 4 that budget cuts would limit Australia's armed forces to the present strength of 59,000 men. A force of 67,000 had been planned. [See p. 66C-D] . . . **Eritrea** became an independent nation at midnight Sept. 15. It raised its own flag (a green olive wreath on blue background) for the first time Sept. 16 and the last British troops left the country. Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie signed the Eritrea-Ethiopia federation act Sept. 11, installed the Eritrean Admin. Sept. 13. Representative Assembly Chrmn. Ato Tedla Bairu, 38, was elected chief executive Aug. 28. [See p. 258M] . . . **Jordan's** Cabinet declared King Hussein's brother Prince Mohammed, 12, Crown Prince of Jordan & heir to the throne Sept. 13. Hussein returned to England Sept. 9 for training at the Sandhurst Royal Military Academy. [See p. 282D] . . . **Lebanese** rioting broke out in Beirut Sept. 15 when commercial firms closed in protest against alleged Govt. corruption which caused Premier Sami Bey el Sohl & his Cabinet to resign Sept. 9. Parliament member Saeb Salm formed an interim Cabinet Sept. 14 of himself as Premier & Forgn. Affairs, Info., Defense & Agri. Min.; Bassil Trad as Deputy Premier & Health, Economy, Works & Eductn. Min.; Moussa Mobarak as Justice, Finance,

Soc. Affairs & Communications Min. Bechara el-Khoury, 62, President since 1943 & leader of the campaign during World War II to oust the French from Lebanon, resigned Sept. 18 because of the corruption charges, was succeeded temporarily by Gen. Fuad Shehab, army commander. [See p. 282D] . . . **New Zealand** reported Sept. 12 its population had doubled in 44 years and passed the 2 million mark in September with the arrival of 588 Scottish immigrants. [See p. 277L] . . . **Pakistan** & Russia signed a barter pact Sept. 16, exchanging Russian wheat for Pakistani jute & cotton at a value of $16,800,000 for goods & services from each country [see p. 274A]. A $15 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan to enable Pakistan to buy 150,000 tons of wheat was negotiated in Washington Sept. 17 [see p. 46M]. Pakistan reduced the export duty on long staple cotton by 50% and abolished duty on short staple cotton Sept. 10 to spur cotton exports. [See p. 54H] . . . **Spanish** Army held maneuvers in northern Spain Sept. 11-14 to test its ability to halt an aggressor crossing the Pyrenees from France [see p. 235J]. The Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. revealed in New York Sept. 10 that Spain paid the balance of a $50 million 4% bond issue 8½ years ahead of schedule. Final payment on the bonds, given to I.T.&T. in 1945 as payment for the nationalization of its Spanish installations, was made June 30. [See p. 282N-P; Vol. IX, 334P] . . . **Tunisia's** Resident Gen. Jean de Hauteclocque released all but 67 of the more than 400 Tunisians held for political agitation in clemency measures effective Sept. 15. The Bey of Tunis rejected France's proposed reforms and asked France to submit the dispute to arbitration, it was reported in Paris Sept. 12. The Bey's advisory Council of 40 turned down the reforms Sept. 7. [See 265F]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The opposition Radical Party's Natl. Com. announced Sept. 13 that Radical Party members would not withdraw from their elected offices. About 400 Radicals holding national legislative seats & provincial & municipal offices had proposed in August that they give up their posts because they were legislatively ineffective and provided a facade for the Peronista claim that no one-party dictatorship existed in Argentina. [See p. 178G; Vol. XI, 366L] . . . Ex-Gov. of Santa Fé Hugo Caesar & other provincial officials were indicted Sept. 6 on charges of "mismanagement, fraud" & other offenses. Observers regarded the action as start of the first major purge in the Peronista Party. Buenos Aires court prosecutor Dr. Arturo Sampay was reported Sept. 10 to have arrived in Montevideo, Uruguay as an exile. He had argued a Govt. anti-trust case against the Bemberg brewing interests. He was indicted in August on charges of delaying prosecution of several expropriation suits. [See p. 178G] . . . Congress named Senate Pres. Rear Adm. Alberto Teisaire, 61, as Argentine vice president Sept. 10 to fill a vacancy created by the death April 3 of Vice Pres.-elect J. Hortensio Quijano. [See p. 115L-M] . . . The committee to erect a mausoleum for Eva Perón said Sept. 5 that the tomb would be built in the park of the Presidential residence in Buenos Aires' Palermo suburb. More than 7 million Argentines contributed a day's pay, estimated to total $15,500,000, to the tomb fund Aug. 22. [See p. 264N]

Bolivia. The Govt. said Sept. 12 it had granted a 25-year monopoly on tin smelting & production of matches, explosives & acids in Bolivia to a group of Argentinians headed by Alim Chacur. Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro said Bolivia would supply 51% of the enterprise's $220 million authorized capital. He predicted Sept. 13 that the nation would double its income from tin through use of a smelter & other industrial plants to be built in Bolivia by the Argentine group. Bolivian Intl. Bank Gov. August Cuadros said Sept. 12 at the Intl. Bank Conf. in Mexico City [see p. 294J] that Bolivia "has definitely decided" to nationalize the country's 3 major tin-mining companies (Patino, Hochschild & Aramayo). The 3 companies were accused by the Bolivian police Aug. 30 of having given money to Govt. opponents & backed an Aug. 28 "terrorist" attempt to assassinate Govt. officials. [See pp. 178H, 130C]

Brazil. Japan & Brazil signed a one-year $68 million trade pact Sept. 11 (announced in Rio de Janeiro Sept. 13). [See p. 258H] . . . 2 officers & 25 enlisted men were expelled from the Brazilian Navy Sept. 12 on charges of Red activity. The São Paulo Communist organ *Hoje* was ruled "subversive" Sept. 2 and told to suspend publication for 60 days. [See p. 154E] . . . Congress Sept. 3 approved a bill giving the Govt. a monopoly on exploitation of Brazil's oil resources and barring foreigners from buying shares in the Brazilian petroleum firm Petrobas. Previous grants to private individuals were not nullified. [See p. 10E-F; Vol. XI, 398M] . . . Brazil's Forgn. Office acknowledged Aug. 29 Venezuela's Aug. 28 claim that new explorations of the Orinoco River headwaters showed Venezuela's real border to be in territory now held by Brazil. (A treaty between the 2 nations sets the Orinoco up to its headwaters as the border.) [See V, p. 345J]

Chile. Nationalist ex-dictator Gen. Carlos Ibañez del Campo, 74, was conceded Sept. 6 to have won Chile's presidential election Sept. 4 with an 180,000-vote plurality, 31,000 votes short of the required majority. (Final election was up to a session of Congress beginning Oct. 24.) Official returns: Ibañez 432,920; right wing Liberal Arturo Matte-Larrain 252,648; Govt.-backed Radical Pedro E. Alfonso 183,783; leftist Sen. Salvador Allende 51,984. Ibañez will start a 6-year term Nov. 4 if Congress formalizes his election as expected. He said Sept. 9 he wished to maintain good relations with the U.S., denied any immediate intention of abrogating a U.S.-Chilean mutual military aid pact or of nationalizing mining properties. [See pp. 248P, 226L]

Colombia. The Venezuelan Embassy in Bogotá revealed Sept. 12 it had granted political asylum to Colombian ex-Pres. Alfonso Lopez & ex-Finance Min. Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, leaders of the opposition Liberal Party, after rioters burned their homes Sept. 6. Colombia's Forgn. Ministry said political asylum was not justified because the 2 men were "in no danger whatsoever." It guaranteed to protect them if they wished to remain in Colombia or to issue passports if they wanted to leave. Lleras received a passport for Mexico Sept. 16.

The Bogotá riots followed burial of 5 policemen killed Sept. 2 in Tolima by "guerrillas" (a term often used by the Govt. to designate militant Liberal Party members). Liberal newspapers *El Tiempo* & *El Espectador* & Liberal Party hq. also were burned by the mob. One death was reported in the *Espectador* offices. *El Tiempo* issued an emergency tabloid edition Sept. 8, resumed regular publication Sept. 12. *Espectador* reappeared Sept. 16. In a broadcast Sept. 13, Acting Pres. Roberto Urdeneta Arbalaez condemned violence against Liberal Party leaders but accused them of approving violence by Liberal partisans. *El Siglio*, pro-Govt. newspaper, reported Sept. 10 that 36 policemen & a "considerable" number of "bandits" were killed in a battle in Boyaca Province, said Sept. 11 that 22 "guerrillas" were killed in a "cleanup operation" in Tolima. Liberal leader Eliseo Velasquez was reported Sept. 9 to have been killed by Govt. forces.

New censorship rules announced Sept. 13 required newspapers to obtain the Govt. Censorship Office's pre-publication approval of all material dealing with public & political order, military & police questions, criminal & administrative investigations, economic affairs & Colombian international affairs. [See p. 249B]

Tiempo publisher & Colombian ex-Pres. Edouardo Santos said in Paris Sept. 7 that destruction of the newspaper offices was the climax of "Fascist dictatorship under which Colombia has been suffering for the past 3 years." The inter-Amer. Press Assn. in Mexico City condemned it as "an unwarranted aggression." The Assn. had denounced Colombia's censorship Aug. 14 as the most "arbitrary & capricious" in the Americas. [See p. 114J-K]

Cuba. Pres. Fulgencio Batista promised a vast housing program & agricultural reforms including distribution of land to landless farmers Sept. 12 after a demonstration of grievances by thousands of workers, farmers, merchants & civil employes in Havana. [See p. 162K-L] . . . Batista pardoned opposition Ortodoxo Party Pres. Dr. Emilio Ochoa Sept. 11 from a sentence of $1,000 fine or 100 days in jail. Ochoa was convicted of contempt of authority Sept. 10 for charging on a television program Aug. 24 that Batista was a dictator, had embezzled public funds. [See 98H]

Ecuador. Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra succeeded Galo Plaza Lasso as president of Ecuador Aug. 31. Plaza Lasso was the first in 28 years to complete a 4-year term as constitutional head of Ecuador. The new cabinet: *Govt.*—Luis A. Penaherrera; *Forgn. Affairs*—Dr. Teodoro Alvalado Garaicoa; *Eductn.*—Dr. José Martinez Cobo; *Defense*—Dr. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy; *Economy*—Lisitaco Guzman Aguirre; *Soc. Welfare*—Dr. Roberto Nevares Vasquez; *Public Works*—Luis Iturralde; *Treas.*—Dr. Nicolas Augusto Maldonado; *Gen. Secy. of the Admin.*—Nicolas Valdano Raffo. Defense Min. Arosemena said Sept. 2 that many army officers would be retired for "legal, moral & other reasons" in a shakeup of the Ecuadorean High Command. [See p. 242J]

Mexico. Congress announced Sept. 12 that PIR candidate Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, 62, was elected president by 74% of the

total vote in the national election July 6, would begin a 6-year term Dec. 1. Official returns: Ruiz Cortines, 2,713,419; Gen. Miguel Henriquez Guzman, 579,745; Efrain Gonzales Luna, 285,555, & Vincente Lombardo Toledano, 72,482. Pres. Miguel Alemán granted amnesty Aug. 26 to 128 persons, including Gen. Candido Aguilar & leftist Ignacio Ramos Praslow, arrested in post-election riots. Alemán said in his final annual report to Congress Sept. 1 that Mexico had leveled off prices, kept its budget balanced & reached political maturity without sacrifice of liberty. He pledged Mexico's determination to fight "any outside aggression" and promised fulfillment of Mexico's UN & inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty obligations. [See pp. 295B, 219H; Vol. XI, 287E-F] . . . Foreign investments in Mexico increased $12,800,000 in 1951, the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior in Mexico City reported Sept. 9. 94% of foreign investments came from the U.S., 4% from Britain & the rest from French, Swiss & Canadian sources. [See Vol. XI, p. 21P] . . . A private Mexican financial society was formed Sept. 9 to sponsor the immigration of Italian agricultural workers to Mexico. [See p. 178L]

Guatemala has granted legal status to 335 labor unions, *La Hora* reported Sept. 15. *Nuestro Diario* said the Confed. of Guatemalan Farm Workers had 214,628 members. Guatemala signed a 5-year contract extending operational rights to Pan American World Airways Sept. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 342K-L] . . . **Panama's** 1952 budget of $43 million was approved Aug. 29 by the Natl. Assembly's Permanent Legislative Com. [See p. 34N] . . . **Peru** Sept. 16 became 25th signer of the first protocol of rectifications & modifications to the tariff schedules of the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade Sept. 16. [See pp. 262F, 15M] . . . **Venezuela's** Supreme Electoral Council announced Sept. 10 that assembly members would be elected Nov. 30 in the first major step toward restoration of constitutional rule in Venezuela since the 1948 military coup. [See Vol. VIII, p. 382G-J]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Housing Credit Curbs End. Minimum down-payment requirements on purchase of new homes (Regulation X) was suspended by the Fed. Reserve Board Sept. 15, as required by the amended Defense Production Act [see p. 208K], after the Labor Dept. reported that new non-farm housing starts had dropped below an annual rate of 1,200,000 for the 3 consecutive months June-August (102,400 starts in July, 97,600 in August) [see p. 259K]. Purpose of the credit curbs had been to reduce building both to restrain inflation and conserve materials. The suspension of curbs applied also to commercial & apartment buildings. Down-payment requirements for home loans guaranteed by the Fed. Housing Admin. & Veterans Admin., which covered 30%-40% of new homes being built, were simultaneously eased. The FHA down-payment range dropped from the previous 5%-40% (depending on value of the home) to 5%-20%. The VA's new requirement was a straight 5% for all homes costing more than $8,400, against the previous 5%-35% range. The VA continued to require no down payments for homes under $7,000, only 4% on those in the $7,000-$8,400 bracket. Time limits for paying Govt.-guaranteed housing loans remained at 25 years for homes worth $12,000 or less, 20 years for costlier ones (except that in hardship cases veterans could have 30 years). (The Farm Credit Admin. announced Sept. 15 that it extended to farmers & farm co-ops credit totaling a record $2.389 billion in fiscal 1952, up $241 million over fiscal 1951.) [See p. 268C]

(The 2-yr. ban on building bowling alleys, theaters, swimming pools & other amusement & recreation structures will be ended by Apr. 1, 1953, according to an Aug. 26 announcement of the Natl. Production Authority.) [See Vol. X, p. 342P]

Chicago Landlord 'Strike.' A Citizens Com. for Rent Decontrol announced Sept. 13 a Chicago landlord "strike" to protest City Council action in extending rent controls until Apr. 30, 1953. The committee said landlords would refuse to rent 50,000 vacant apartments until rent curbs end. [See p. 208K]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	**[a]$7,413,804	[a]$10,764,726	$4.51	$6.58
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.	[b]9,936,191	[b]10,590,800	4.30	4.30
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.	†[a]5,761,965	[a]10,044,728	2.64	4.89
Dow Chemical Co.	[c]35,818,010	[c]40,534,744	4.96	6.00
Federated Dept. Stores, Inc.	[d]14,537,891	16,043,612	4.08	4.71
Fibreboard Products, Inc.	[e]5,093,613	[e]7,229,947	....	....
Gen. Mills, Inc.	[c]9,549,466	[c]11,520,508	3.94	4.92
H. J. Heinz Co.	[e]5,812,359	[e]7,422,535	3.25	4.19
Intl. Minerals & Chemical Corp.	[a]6,653,251	[a]6,514,130	2.90	3.06
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.	[b]11,491,666	[b]15,798,319	3.25	4.60
Kaiser Steel Corp.	[a]10,399,306	[a]7,510,560	2.52	1.86
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	[e]11,305,913	[e]12,052,618	5.29	5.80
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	[a]6,589,469	[a]8,500,067	3.57	4.51
Procter & Gamble Co.	[a]41,715,757	[a]51,280,231	4.32	5.31
Timken-Detroit Axle Co.	†[a]6,804,247	[a]5,548,274	3.02	2.46
U.S. Plywood Corp.	‡[e]5,968,800	‡[e]8,951,272	3.54	5.54

*Includes $1,227,297 credit for excess profits tax refund for 1942-45 †Preliminary ‡Exclusive of unconsolidated equities [a]Yr. June 30 [b]Yr. Mar. 31 [c]Yr. May 31 [d]52 weeks Aug. 2 [e]Yr. Apr. 30

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Discovery of a new principle for focusing magnetic fields that may make possible construction of a 100 billion-electron-volt atom smasher was confirmed at the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory at Upton, N.Y. Sept. 13. Drs. Ernest D. Courant, M. Stanley Livingston & Hartland S. Snyder were credited with making the discovery. [See p. 162P] . . . Alfonso Tammaro of the Atomic Energy Comm. told the Amer. Society of Mechanical Engineers in Chicago Sept. 8 it had been demonstrated that the AEC's experimental breeder reactor in Arco, Ida. could produce more atomic fuel than it burned and at the same time obtain useful energy. [See Vol. XI, p. 423E-F] . . . The AEC announced Sept. 6 that the Blockton Chemical Co. had started the first commercial recovery of uranium from phosphate rock near Joliet, Ill. [See p. 256N] . . . The Atomic Energy Comm. announced Sept. 13 that it had authorized 2 more companies—Pioneer Service & Engineering Co. of Chicago and Foster Wheeler Corp. of N.Y.—to make 12-month surveys of "the feasibility of design, construction & operation by private industry of power-producing [atomic] reactors." [See p. 130L; Vol. XI, 166M]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Dental Assn.	Dr. Leslie M. Fitzgerald of Dubuque, Ia.	Pres.-elect	Sept. 11
	Dr. Otto Brandhorst, Washn. U. dentistry dean	Pres.[1]	Sept. 11
American Diabetes Assn.	Dr. Frank N. Allan of Boston	Pres.	Aug. 20
American Osteopathic Assn.	Dr. D. V. Hampton, Cleve.	Pres.	Sept. 1
	Dr. Allan A. Eggleston, Montreal, Que.	Pres.-elect	Sept. 1
Amer. Political Science Assn.	Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of UN	Pres.-elect	Aug. 28
	Pendleton Herring of N.Y.	Pres.[1]	Aug. 28
Intl. College of Surgeons: U.S. Chapter	Dr. Arnold S. Jackson of Madison, Wis.	Pres.-elect	Sept. 3
	Dr. Wm. Randolph Lovelace of Albuquerque	Pres.[1]	Sept. 3
Intl. Geographical Union	Dr. L. Dudley Stamp of London School of Economics	Pres.	Aug. 15
Screen Actors Guild	Walter Pidgeon	Pres.[2]	Sept. 4
Soc. of Philatelic Americans	Ignatz Reiner of N.Y.	Pres.[1]	Aug. 16
Toronto Globe & Mail	Harry G. Kimber	Pres.-pblshr.[3]	Aug. 13
Toronto Telegram	Harry G. Kimber	Pres.-actg. pblshr.[3]	Aug. 13

RESIGNATION

Theater Owners of America	Gael Sullivan[4]	Exec. dir.	Sept. 15

[1]Installed [2]To succeed Ronald Reagan in November [See p. 84N] [3]Succeeded the late Clement Geo. McCullagh [See p. 251J] [4]See p. 225H; Vol. VIII, 137G

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Fashion. Nieman-Marcus awards for "distinguished service to the field of fashion," at annual Fashion Exposition in Dallas, Tex. Sept. 8: Mexican film star-producer Dolores Del Rio, Paris glove designer Roger Fare, N.Y. designer Mrs. Anne Fogarty, men's clothes designer Vincent Monte-Sano.

Films. Golden Lion of St. Mark (grand prize) of Venice's 13th Intl. Film Festival Sept. 12: France's "Jeux Interdits" (Forbidden Play), directed by René Clement, starring Brigitte Fossey, 6, & Geo. Poujouli, 11. . . . David O. Selznick Silver Laurel (for film making outstanding contribution to international understanding) at Edinburgh Intl. Film Festival Aug. 24: "Cry, the Beloved Country." [See p. 35P] . . . Milestone Award for historic contributions to development of U.S. motion pictures, chosen by Screen Producers Guild Aug. 11: Louis B. Mayer for helping establish "creative producer system." [See Vol. XI, p. 231H]

Political Science. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Prize of Amer. Assn. of Political Sciences Aug. 26: Dr. Josué de Castro of Brazil, chrmn. of UN Food & Agri. Org. council, for book "The Geography of Hunger."

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Sept. 7; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice," Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Agnes Sligh Turnbull's "The Gown of Glory," Howard Spring's "The Houses in Between," Barnaby Conrad's "Matador."

Non-Fiction. Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter," Rachel L. Carson's "The Sea Around Us," Whittaker Chambers' "Witness," Elizabeth Gray Vining's "Windows for the Crown Prince," "Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl." [See p. 250D]

OBITUARIES

Norman W. Baxter, 61, Washington correspondent & publicist; Sept. 13 in Washington.

Mrs. Mary Appleton Wood Bromfield, 60, writer, wife of author Louis Bromfield; Sept. 14 at Malabar Farm, Mansfield, O.

R. H. (Richard) Burnside, 82, playwright & producer, director of old N.Y. Hippodrome shows; Sept. 14 in Metuchen, N.J.

Col. Gen. Vasili Vasilievich Chernyshov, 56, USSR Dep. Min. of Internal Affairs, Secret Police & Intelligence veteran; death announced Sept. 13 in Moscow.

Gertrude Coughlan, 73, retired actress; Sept. 11 in New York.

Sir Richard Gregory, 88, British physicist & meteorologist, British Assn. for the Advancement of Science pres. during World War II, editor of British science magazine *Nature* 1919-38; Sept. 15 in Middleton-on-Sea, Eng.

Edward J. Grimes, 67, expert on grain trade, Cargill, Inc. director; Sept. 16 in Minneapolis.

René Grouset, 67, French authority on Oriental art & civilization; Sept. 12 in Paris.

W. A. (Bill) Hurley, 81, trainer of famous race horses for late Col. E. R. Bradley; Sept. 12 in Miami.

Very Rev. Frederic Athelwold Iremonger, 74, Dean of Lichfield, chaplain to British kings 1927-39, BBC's first director of religious programs; Sept. 15 in Lichfield, Eng.

Richard W. Jackson, 40, Detroit civic leader, Hudson Motor vice pres.; found shot to death in auto in Detroit Sept. 11, apparently suicide due to illness.

Edward Harry William Meyerstein, 63, British poet, novelist & biographer; Sept. 12 in London.

Dr. Leigh Page, 68, Yale physicist, authority on electrodynamics & theory of relativity; Sept. 14 in Randolph, N.H.

Air Marshal Sir Richard Hallam Peck, 59, high-ranking RAF staff member in World War II; Sept. 12 in Montreux, Switz.

Dr. Maurice G. Ricker, 83, retired Govt. explorer, photographer & educator; Sept. 9 in Washington.

Dr. Isidoro Ruíz Moreno, 76, Argentine jurist & diplomat; Sept. 11 in Buenos Aires.

Ole Salthe, 65, nutritionist; Sept. 10 in New York.

Charles J. (Butcher Boy) Schmidt, 66, first baseman on "miracle" Boston NL champions 1914; Sept. 4 in Baltimore.

Laurence Dwight Smith, 57, author of mystery stories & factual books on crime; Sept. 4 in Albany, N.Y.

Vesta Tilley (Lady de Frece), 88, British vaudeville star from 1880s to 1920; Sept. 16 in London.

Dr. Frank Norman Wilson, 61, pioneer in electrocardiography, Mich. U. Med. School prof.; Sept. 11 in Stockbridge, Mich.

Charles Finn Williams, 79, Cincinnati philanthropist, art collector, Catholic lay leader, Western & Southern Life Ins. Co. board chrmn.; Sept. 11 in Cincinnati.

SPORTS

Boat Racing. Natl. Speedboat Sweepstakes at Red Bank, N.J.: won Sept. 14 by Bob Rowland of South Norfolk, Va. in *You-All*. [See Vol. XI, p. 264F-G] . . . U.S. open moth boat title at Elizabeth City, N.C.: won Sept. 7 by Randall Swan Jr. of Charleston, S.C. in *Blue Moon II*. [See p. 252M]

Golf. Western Amateur title in Chicago: won Sept. 14 for 4th time by Frank Stranahan of Toledo, O., 3 & 2 over Harvie Ward of Atlanta. [See p. 260F; Vol. XI, 208E] . . . $15,000 Eastern Open in Baltimore: won Sept. 14 by Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. for $2,400. [See p. 252J; Vol. XI. 304K]

Horse Racing. $50,000 added Beldame Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. Sept. 13: first division won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Next Move, Eric Guerin up, for $43,400; 2d division won by Calumet Farm's Real Delight, Eddie Arcaro up, for $42,400. [See p. 220K; Vol. XI, 312J] . . . St. Leger Stakes in Doncaster, Eng. Sept. 13: won by the Aga Khan's Tulyar, Charles Smirke up, for $44,577. [See p. 236L-M; Vol. XI, 304L] . . . $50,000 Roosevelt 2-mi. trot, Westbury, N.Y.: won Sept. 11 by Dunbar Bostwick's Chris Spencer, Bill Haughton driving, for $22,500. [See Vol. XI, p. 304L] . . . $4,965 Foxcatcher Natl. Cup 3-mi. Steeplechase at Fair Hill, Md. Sept. 6: won by Mrs. Esther du Pont Weir's Cherwell ridden by Warren Lane, for $2,679. [See Vol. XI, p. 296K] . . . Prix Des Lions (for "gentlemen riders") in Paris: won Sept. 10 by Prince Aly Khan on the Aga Khan's Nearque II, for $1,000. [See p. 236L-M]

Chicago Black Hawks of the Natl. Hockey League underwent an ownership reorganization Sept. 11 when Chicago Stadium head Arthur M. Wirtz, Intl. Boxing Club pres. James D. Norris & Bruce Norris acquired the property of 7 Black Hawks stockholders. Wirtz was named new club president. Retiring pres. William J. Tobin remained as vice pres.-gen. mgr. [See p. 228G-H]

BEIZBOL. The Soviet youth magazine *Smena* explained American baseball to its readers Sept. 13 in an article complete with Russianized team & player names such as "Rodjers" (Brooklyn Dodgers) & "Tai Kopb" (Ty Cobb). *Smena* said: "Beizbol" is indirectly a Russian invention, being a distortion of the ancient Russian village sport, lapta; it is a "bloody fight with mayhem & murder" for players & spectators alike; players are "slaves . . . bought & sold & thrown out the door when they become unnecessary"; broken-down "beizbol" players increase "the army of American unemployed," sometimes starve.

(The Soviet portrait of baseball furnished U.S. sports pages with their biggest joke of the week. Baseball historians said there had been one fatality in the history of major league baseball: Ray Chapman, Cleveland shortstop, was fatally injured in N.Y. in 1920 when struck on the head by a pitch by Carl Mays of the Yankees.) [See p. 292H, 164H; Vol. XI, 343N, 191K]

MISCELLANEOUS

Jewish Community Groups Split. Leaders of the Amer. Jewish Com. & the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith said Sept. 8 they would ask their groups to withdraw from the Natl. Community Relations Advisory Council because of restrictions placed on their work in a reorganization plan adopted Sept. 8 in Atlantic City by the council's 10th natl. assembly. The assembly reelected Chrmn. Irving Kane of Cleveland & other officers to one-year terms. [See Vol. XI, p. 383H-J]

Marshal Tito (Josip Broz), 60, Yugoslav Premier, & Jovanka Budisavljevic, 28, a Yugoslav Army major, were married 3 months ago, it was revealed Sept. 17. She is his 3d wife. His first died after going to Russia when Tito was imprisoned in Yugoslavia in 1929. His 2d, Herta, a Slovene, was divorced from him in 1947, lives in Yugoslavia. He has a son by each former marriage.

Married. Horace Dwight Taft, 27, son of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), to Mary Jane Badger, 22, in Washington Sept. 9. . . . Baritone William Warfield & soprano Leontyne Price, leading players in a revival of George Gershwin's *Porgy & Bess* (opened a U.S.-sponsored goodwill cultural tour of Europe Sept. 7 in Vienna); Aug. 31 in New York. . . . Mrs. Eddy Duchin, widow of the late pianist-orchestra leader, to Morgan Heap in Sun Valley, Ida. Sept. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 56C] . . . Mrs. Penelope Hamilton, 39, owner of Blarney Castle & the Blarney Stone in County Cork, Ireland, to Maj. J. M. (Jack) Hillyard of County Cork, in London Sept. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 72B]. . . . Film producer-director Leslie C. Fenton, 50, ex-husband of actress Ann Dvorak, to Mrs. Marcella Howard, 48, widow of Charles S. Howard (millionaire owner of Seabiscuit, other race horses), in Carmel, Calif. Sept. 12. [See Vol. X, pp. 412H, 184H] . . . Tennis star Bobby Riggs, 33, & Priscilla Wheelan, 26, in Manhasset, N.Y. Sept. 11. [See p. 76D-E; Vol. X, 280H]

Divorced. Canadian-born actress Fifi D'Orsay, 42, from Peter George La Ricos, 37, her ex-business manager & 2d husband, in Los Angeles Sept. 8 (cruelty).

Elected. Alfred Eccleston of Philadelphia as grand master of Ind. Order of Odd Fellows at convention in Philadelphia Sept. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 312N] . . . Nathan Chanin of New York as gen. secy. of Workmen's Circle in New York Sept. 7. [See p. 212E-F] . . . Peter L. Bell of Worcester, Mass. as supreme pres. of AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Assn.) at convention in Washington Aug. 24. [See Vol. X, p. 272N]